American Farmer,

AND SPIRIT OF THE AGRICULTURAL JOURNALS OF THE DAY

"O Fortunatos nimium sua si bona norint
"Agricolas." . . . . *Virg.*

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ADVANCEMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND THE ARTS—[EXTRACT FROM MR. ELLSWORTH'S REPORT.]

"Among the most brilliant discoveries of the age, the Electro-Magnetic Telegraph deserves a conspicuous place. Destined as it is to change as well as hasten transmission of intelligence, and so essentially to affect the welfare of society, all that concerns its further developments will be hailed with joy.

"Imagination can scarcely conceive what is now accomplished by the electric fluid, when confined and tamed, as it were, to the purposes of life. Distance is annihilated—thought has found a competitor. Nor is it less gratifying that this invention is American. To a native citizen belongs the merit of the discovery; and it is hoped that the country of his birth will reward him accordingly. The public, at first, could scarcely believe it possible that intelligence can be sent at the rate of 188,000 *miles in a second;* nor that the earth would suffice for half of the current of communication; nor that currents of electricity from opposite poles would traverse the same wire at the same time, turning out as it were in passing each other. Such are proved to be facts. One discovery presses upon the heels of another. The desideratum of furnishing electricity by mechanical means is at length found. This discovery, the handmaid of telegraph, belongs to another of the sons of New-England. The practicability of this last invention has been fully tested for forty miles, leaving no doubt that it will succeed wherever the battery would answer.

"Obstacles seem fast overcome. Rivers no longer remain obstructions; they are passed without any superstructure or any conductor through the water!!!

"The science of agriculture has now become a study, and much greater improvement may be expected. Worn-out lands that have been, as it were, abandoned, are now being reclaimed, under scientific treatment. Guess-work and hereditary notions are yielding to analysis and the application of chemical principles. The writings of learned agriculturists in Europe are translated into the English language—thus pouring a body of new light upon the path of the husbandman. Some extracts from the celebrated Von Thaer's Principles of Agriculture will be found in one of the appendixes to the agricultural report. They evince the deep research and patient investigation of that distinguished philanthrophist. Little is accomplished in any science without perseverance. How many bright anticipations have been blasted by a single unpropitious experiment! Without making allowance for ordinary casualties or unforseen occurrences, how many efforts to improve husbandry by selection of seeds has failed! All has been abandoned, because the first experiment has not been crowned with success—forgetting that seeds, like animals, must be acclimated, and require certain food not found in every soil. The truth of this general remark may be illustrated by a recent attempt to solve the difficulty in granulating the syrup of corn stalks. Scientific gentlemen at first pronounced the sugar from corn stalk to be grape sugar only, and hence crystallization could hardly be expected. Much disappointed in the result, I transmitted to Boston some of the sugar made by Mr. Webb, of Delaware, and requested another analysis. The second analysis was entirely successful, proving the sugar from corn stalk to be equal to the best Muscovado sugar.

"In reviewing this subject, it appears that the juice of corn stalk cut too *early* will not granulate; and this was the cause of the first failure.

"There is every reason to believe, that all difficulties in making good sugar from this vegetable will be removed, while the reports of this year show the quantity of saccharine matter sufficient to class the crop among the best for profit.

"To Dr. Jackson we are also indebted for an analysis of several grains. The superiority of one kind of Indian corn over another is surprisingly manifest. One is filled with oil, the other has no trace of it; hence the superiority of the former for fattening animals. Some grains contain a large quantity of phosphate, (such as beans, &c.;) and hence their consumption tends greatly to increase the bones of animals. Dyspeptics will learn from this why some meal (that which contains oil) is so difficult of digestion. For further remarks on this subject, with illustrations, see appendix No 6 to the agricultural report.

"A description of a new mode of fencing, and also a plan of erecting houses of unburnt brick, has occasioned more inquiries than I could possibly answer. Improvements have been made, both on the ditcher and in the construction of these buildings; and I have thought it expedient to insert in this report a sketch of a building made of this material, as well as improvements made in machinery for excavation, and forming living posts on the embankment, as the most satisfactory mode of meeting the wishes of the correspondents.

"Having received from I. W. P Lewis, Esq., a sketch of an improved railroad, constructed entirely of wood, for wheels of the same material, it is added in the subjoined paper, marked M. and will, I trust, be worthy of a trial where timber is plenty, and where funds cannot be obtained for a more expensive track.

"Among the first inquiries of the political economist is the question, how can the productiveness of the earth be increased? Moderen practice answers it easily. Manure and tillage are the instruments employed; either, alone, is comparatively useless. 'Grapes will not grow on thorns, nor figs on thistles;' nor will sour land yield sweet food. The nature of the soil must be changed, and this is effected by draining.

"Intimately connected with draining land, is that of subsoiling; indeed, the last has lately been substituted for the former with good success. The cheapness of subsoil ploughs brings them within the reach of every farmer.

"The letter from Mr. Verdine Ellsworth shows what can be done by deep ploughing. By superior culture, his land yielded, this year, over 121 bushels of shelled corn per acre. His timothy meadows yielded 3½ tons per acre. This statement is full of encouragement. (See apendix No. 5 to agricultural report.)

"Few individuals are aware of the extension of roots in pulverized soil. Von Thaer mentions finding roots of sainfoin from 10 to 15 feet deep in the ground. There are now in the National Gallery corn roots taken from one side of a hill of corn laid bare by the freshet, and presented by Hon. J. S. Skinner to the National Gallery. The corn was planted on the 20th of May, and roots gathered the 11th July, 1842. In sixty days, some of the large roots extended more than 4 feet, covered with lateral branches. I have caused the roots to be measured. The aggregate of the length of the roots in a hill is, by Mr. Skinner's estimate, over *eight thousand feet.* The specimen alluded to is open for examination. This fact is here mentioned, to show the importance of deep plowing, to enable the plant to find nourishment so much below the surfate as may avoid the effect of drought, give support to the stalk, and not expose the roots to be cut by needed cultivation. Soil is made by exposure of earth to the atmosphere; and whoever wishes to make permatent improvements will not fail to *plough deep.*

"I hope to distribute to the members of Congress from 20.000 to 30,000 packages of seeds, embracing many that are highly valuable for garden and field culture. If the distribution of seeds is a matter of interest or advantage, I beg, respectfully, to suggest how the benefit might be much increased. By a circular issued from the Navy Department, the Navy is instructed to bring to this country seeds that may be found, and that are deemed useful; but this order is inefficacious, because there are no funds to defray the trifling expenses of packing and shipping them. Seeds are offered, sometimes gratuitously, in distant parts of the world; at others, for a small sum. The boxing and porterage require some expense; and however small this may be in a single instance, in the aggregate it amounts to a considerable sum. None of these expenses are allowed by the Navy Department, and hence none are incurred. It is certainly to be regretted that so many fine opportunities for procuring seeds and plants should be lost; and yet the department which refuses to allow the claims mentioned must do it, if at all, without authority. To meet the emergency, it is suggested that the anual appropriation made for agricultural statistics and other purposes should be increased $1,000; and then the Commissioner of Patents, in conjunction with the Navy Department, could do much to advance national industry; and if there is any appropriation which could gratify the agricultural community, it would be this. I am happy to say that the patent fund is amply sufficient to be further charged with this expenditure. * * * *

"The great anxiety felt in the United States respecting the disease in the potato, by which whole sections of our country have been seriously affected, has induced me to devote much time to investigate this subject; and, if no satisfactory reasons are assigned for the disease, it is hoped some partial preventives, at least, are suggested. Those who are curious to read all that can be collected on this subject will find it in an appendix subjoined to the agricultural report, marked No. 9.

"The Hessian fly still continues a dreadful foe to the agriculturists. Hoping to throw some light upon this subject, I have obtained a communication from one of the most scientific gentlemen in this country, who has made the study of this insect the object of microscopic investigation for years. The origin, progress, and changes of this fly cannot fail to interest; and it is confidently hoped, that when its birth, its constitution, and its home, are found, it can be attacked with more certainty of destruction. * * * * * * * *

"There is much to encourage the artist and the husbandman. The latter may feel momentarily depressed by the low price of crops, but he is cheered by the reflection that he is far better off than those in professions proverbially crowded. The cultivator of the soil is, in the fullest sense, the most independent. He raises enough to eat, and can clothe himself; having a surplus to exchange, if he cannot sell. How much better for the young men of this country to aspire to the enviable rank of a scientific and successful agriculturist, than to grasp at the shadowy honors that are momentarily cast around the brows of political combatants.

"There is much to console the husbandman in the reduction of the cost of necessaries of life which he has occasion to purchase. Labor-saving machines are being introduced with still greater success. Mowing and reaping will, it is believed, soon be chiefly performed on smooth land by horse power. Some have regretted that modern improvements make so important changes of employment—but the march of the arts and sciences is onward, and the greatest happiness of the greatest number is the motto of the patriot. This is promoted by facilities in production, whether in manufactures or agriculture; and, if we are to compete with the world at large, we must readily embrace the offer of genius and skill; we must

yield to competitors equal fertility of soil, and win the race by superior industry and intelligence.

"There is, however, a dark cloud which lowers over the Republic. The incubus *debt* has lost its terrors, and obligation carries with it little self-reproach. Past experience is disregarded. The importation of goods into the United States during the last year will equal one hundred and fifty millions of dollars. Happy for citizens of this country, a portion of the goods imported have been sent on consignment to be sold for the benefit of foreign manufacturers; and hence, they must share in the loss. Still, these goods, if purchased, must be paid for in produce or specie. If importations must be increased, it is deeply to be regretted that it should take place when the value of agricultural products has so greatly diminished. * * *

"Has not the time arrived for the South and the North to commence retrenchment and practice more rigid economy? The wheel of fortune will not turn out prizes, nor can patents be granted for paying debts. These must be *worked out* in the old-fashioned way; and when the people shall take a sober estimate of life, and moderate their wishes to their circumstances, then, and not till then, will they find permanent relief.

"All which is respectfully submitted."

H. L. ELLSWORTH.

Hon. WILLIE P. MANGUM, President of the Senate.

LEGISLATIVE AGRICULTURAL CONVERSATION.

From the Massachusetts Plougman.

SEVENTH AGRICULTURAL MEETING AT THE STATE HOUSE.

The Hon. Mr. Allen presiding at this meeting—the subject a *continuation* of the former, *Fruit and Fruit Trees.*

Mr. EARLE, of Worcester, who had been appointed to open the conversation, said he had been living a town life though not in the city. He was an amateur only, as was said of the man who went to all the hangings he could hear of. He became so noted for his taste that the Sheriff, on seeing him in the crowd, would always cry out, "make way for A. B. he is an Amateur."

So Mr. E. would not have it understood that he was any thing more than an Amateur. He said he had brought with him a number of specimens of apples of recent origin and he would let us taste them at the close of the meeting. He with many others had suffered by not having fixed names to fruits. Nurserymen would frequently have new names for old varieties, and after you have waited for years expecting new kinds you find nothing but what you had before.

He had the Nonsuch, which he considered the very best apple in the country for winter. The Nonsuch is much esteemed and cultivated in his county. It is a great bearer, a hardy tree, but not of rapid growth. It is in eating from December till May, and he considers it better fruit than the Baldwin, and will keep longer. Mr. Cole inquired which were the *bearing years* of the Nonsuch; whether the odd years or the even years. Mr. Earle said he never noticed whether his trees bore in even or odd years, they were not uniform however, and he had known them shift the year of bearing in consequence of the frost cutting off the fruit. If last year was the proper bearing year and the frost had destroyed the blossoms he should calculate on their bearing the following year whether it was an even or an odd one.

The *Mexican* he thought a very superior apple, much in the shape of the Baldwin—a good bearer and decidedly the best apple he has seen. It originated in Canterbury, Conn. He said we have a number of kinds from Connecticut that are superior, and he thought we should succeed better with our natives than with foreign kinds. The *Progress* apple originated in Hartford. It made its first appearance at Worcester two years ago. It is a winter apple, and is said to be a good bearer.

The N. York *Fall Pippin*, keeps well. The large *Winter Harvey* originated in Sutton; a good apple that keeps till February. The large *Red Cheek* came from Northboro', not large; generally red on one side. The owner of the tree had sold them for $1,00 per bushel. The *Golden Pippen* or *Hogpen Apple*, takes its name from a stye in Holden, near which it grew. Its shape much like that of the Porter and comes on soon after it—quite acid.

Mr. E. thought that old trees of any age might be grafted to advantage if the ground was first cultivated to make the trees send up thrifty shoots. His father once had an orchard in Leicester. The trees around which the ground was cultivated bore their new grafts well; while the grafts that were set in trees among green sward came to nothing.

Dr. SMITH, of Boston, said as there was a disposition in many to emigrate to the Western States, he would name some of the fruits that he had seen there. He had travelled through Wisconsin and Iowa—from Galena to Chicago—he saw throughout that country vast numbers of scrubby apple trees full of small apples; they were tart but eatable. The plums were still better and vast quantities of them grew there in perfection. The Curculio did not make its appearance.

The plums are blue, or white, or red—large and rich fruits. He left some peach stones which he had carried out, and the people where he stayed were very glad of the present. He advised all who may travel that way to carry seeds with them. He found very large and old pear trees there that wanted nothing but cultivation. He thought no one need fear the Curculio in the plums, for Judge Longworth, of Cincinnati, had told him he destroyed them all by paving the ground under the trees, and thus preventing the worms burrowing in the earth. Dr. Smith said he had found no difficulty in raising excellent plums on Rainsford Island where he has been residing.

Mr. JENKS said he had resided in East Tennessee where plums are very plenty; he had seen 40 kinds, many would average an inch in diameter. The Crab apple is 1½ inch through. The peach orchards there were planted by the Indians. He found some peaches like our blood peaches—good for preserving. He saw some as large as his fist. One measured 13 3-4 inches round. The plums here are attacked by Curculio. He had seen three crops of apples from a tree in one year. Pears do not flourish; there seems to be a blight in them. The ground in the south part of the State seldom freezes more than two inches thick.

Mr. SANGER, of Dover, said many peach trees here are winter killed. He had heard that piling earth in Autumn about the roots was good to prevent their freezing. As to the curculio he would ask how we are to guard against it.

Mr. CONVERS, of Grafton, had his apple fruit attacked by black rot and he inquired for a remedy. He was in Illinois some years ago and saw the fruits named by Dr. Smith. He thinks the apple a real crab, and no use is made of it. The apple trees look much like our own, but when you approach you find the fruit worthless.

Mr. EARLE proceeded to name some more fruits that he thought worth cultivating. Of apples he named *Peck's Pleasant*, a winter apple, as late as the Baldwin. He had proved a number of kinds of modern pears; finds he can have fruit from pear trees in two or three years. Among pears he named the *Dix*—a neighbor had sold $8,00 worth from one tree the second year after grafting; a large tree. The Bartlett is considered, in England second rate, but he thought few superior; it should be gathered as soon as it begins to turn. The old St. Michael he agreed was the richest of pears. It now grows more fair than it did a few years since. He named the *Andias*, the *Buffon*, the *Beurre*, *Domilus*, *Bloodgood*, *Capiaumont*, *Capsheaf*, *Cushing*, *Loniza Bon de Jersey*, *Napoleon*, *Seckle*, *Urbaniste*, *Henry Fourth*.

Gov. LINCOLN now appeared and the Vice President invited him to partake in the conversation on fruits, as he was an eminent cultivator. Mr. L. said it had often been his misfortune to be misinterpreted. He could not pretend to much knowledge as a cultivator, though he had some little experience in Horticulture.

In 1814 he imported large numbers of trees from Flushing, Long Island, N. Y. He took much care to set well—dug holes deep and made the soil mellow, but did not set his trees deep. He reprobated the practice of excessive trimming and thought it ruinous to the tree. Peach trees he would never trim rather than to make them spindle up like a tree.

As to insects, he would kill canker worms by tarring, placing coarse paper next to the body of the tree: as to caterpillars, farmers had no excuse to offer for suffering them to ruin their trees. It pained him to pass through from Southborough to Worcester, and see thousands of trees making a sad appearance from the depredations of caterpillars alone, when it was so easy to procure a brush form Mr. Breck's for a few cents, and destroy every one. When he is going from home, he gives directions to his men not to let a single nest remain on pain of being turned away from service. He was very emphatic on the careless conduct of a great number of farmers in relation to this nuisance that can be so easily destroyed by any one.

Gov. L. spoke of the blight in pear trees, on which subject he wrote 20 years ago in the N. E. Farmer. He is satisfied that the blight was not caused by an insect, as Mr. Lowell and others had contended. He had cut or shaved up whole limbs with his knife, for the purpose of finding the worm that was the supposed cause of mischief.

Gov. LINCOLN thought we might raise as good fruits in Massachusets as in any part of the country. As to beef and pork which were formerly brought to Boston from the interior in large quantities, we are now supplied from a greater distance, and we must turn our hand to other products.

He was asked by Mr. Earle if peach trees in low grounds should not be allowed to run up high instead of being kept close to the ground. He said such trees should never be set in low ground. It was more likely to be frosty. He would set peach trees on high land, but not on the south side of a hill, or in the warmest places. Peaches always ripen here early enough.

WOOL GROWING.

There is every evidence that we shall have for years to come, a large and profitable demand for wool. The establishment of a reasonable protective tariff for the raw material, as well as the manufactured article, will if persevered in, of which we cannot allow ourselves to entertain a doubt, afford remunerating prices to the wool-growers of our country, till we have reached a production fully equivalent to the demand. What data may be assumed, as furnishing a correct estimate of the proper maximum of supply, would probably puzzle the shrewdest writers on political economy. We have, as elements properly entering into this estimate.

1. The quantity now raised in the United States beyond the coarse Smyrna and South American wools, costing 7 cents and under per lb., at the place whence last imported, on which the duty now levied is 3 cents per lb., and 5 per cent. duty. On all wool costing over 7 cents per lb., the duty is 3 cents per lb., and 30 per cent. ad valorem.

2. The gradual substitution of a better grade of wool, (as the supply augments and becomes cheaper,) for carpets, blankets, and many of the coarser fabrics, which are now made from the coarse wool above mentioned; as it is an established fact, that an equal weight of a fine staple, is much more durable than the same quantity of an inferior grade.

3. The supply of the finer sorts of Saxon wool, now imported for the best qualities of broad cloth, cassimeres, &c. I am not aware of the quantity of this description of wool annually imported under our present tariff, but judge it to be considerable, from the fact that I was assured last year, by a manufacturer, that he had just ordered 50,000 lbs.; and a dealer told me that he had imported from London (the great wool market not only for England, but for the continent of Europe also) a much larger amount, for consumption in the eastern states, during the last season.

4. The rapid increase of our own woollen manufactures, (our tariff remaining as it is,) and the manufacturing within ourselves, of nearly all the finer descriptions now imported, of broadcloths, cassimeres, fancy goods, shawls, bocking, carpets, and rugs of the choicest qualities, (Brussels, Royal Wiltons, &c.,) blankets, worsted stuffs, bombazines, bombazets, mousselines de laine, &c. &c.; the raw material for which, is in all cases, furnished of a foreign growth.

5. The increasing demand from the increase of our population.

6. A demand augmented beyond the ratio of increasing population, consequent upon the prosperity of the country and the diffusion of wealth, which must inevitably accrue to our country, if we have the wisdom to maintain our present pacific relations abroad, and our protective policy at home.

7. The application of woollen fabrics to new and unforeseen purposes, as our manufacturers advance; such as their use by paper-makers, carriage makers, &c.; and their substitution for leather, cotton, silk, furs, &c.

8. The eventual exportation of wool, and the manufactured article to foreign countries.

That the exportation of Wool from the United States is not a remote or improbable event, the policy of our own and foreign nations continuing as they now are, will satisfactorily appear to intelligent minds, on a slight in-

vestigation. We have, as peculiar advantages for the production of wool in this country.

1. Millions of acres of unoccupied land, every way precisely adapted to this object, a large portion of which, is not suited to any other profitable production. Thus we have in addition to the measure less acres of prairie and other fertile, tillable land in the west and south, the great chain of the Allegany and its collateral mountains, reaching through twelve degrees of latitude and as many of longitude, throughout nearly their whole length and breadth, but especially as they recede from the north; all of which vast piles, and the innumerable valleys that every where skirt their sides, and which are now entirely unused, or occupied only to a very limited extent, are destined ere long, to the support of countless flocks.

2. The adaption of our soil and climate to the growth of a fine staple of wool; and the foregoing, together with a dry and rolling surface of land, and innumerable supplies of fresh water, which almost everywhere abound, secure to sheep a healthful growth, and vigerous constitution.

3. The economy of labour in producing wool. The average time of an intelligent, able-bodied man throughout the year, will on a good farm, well arranged for the purpose, and with suitable fixtures, provide the winter food, and give all the attention required, to a flock of 500 at the north, 600 in the middle, and probably, even more than this in the southern states.

We have examples the present season, of a choice Saxon flock producing 2 7-8 lbs. of wool each, at an average price of 68 cents, or nearly $2 per head; and of another Merino flock producing over 5 lbs. per head at 48 cents, or $2.50 each. This would yield, for the productive labor of a single individual, inclusive of capital for the flock, land, and fixtures, (and many flock-masters consider the lambs a full equivalent for all these,) from $1,000 to $1,500 per annum. What other agricultural occupation will produce one half as much? The above statement is predicated on the choicest sheep; but as these are as easily supported as the worst, it is not presuming too much on the intelligence of Americans, to suppose they will not long hesitate to follow where it is manifest their interest leads.

4. The cheapness of transportation. A pound of good wool in an European market is worth from 30 to 100 cents, and some when thoroughly cleansed, even much more than this. Flour and grain is worth from 2 to 4 cts. per lb.; and beef, pork cheese, lard, &c., from 5 to 10 cents; and although from its increased bulk the former may be charged at double the ship-freight of the latter, this would be hardly appreciable in its market value; while, with other agricultural products, it sometimes reaches beyond 50 per cent. of their worth, even in the place of consumption.

5. England is the great wool market for the world, and although it is computed she has 50,000,000 of sheep, they but partially supply her own manufactures. And England manufactures a vast amount of the finest kinds of wool, scarcely a pound of which she raises within her own island territory. Her supply for all this comes from abroad, and after the quantity sent by her Australian and other provinces, she will as readily take of the United States as any foreign nation. It is probable that a large portion of her sheep lands are unsuited to the production of fine wool, and it is certain her management and policy are decidedly against it; food for millions of human beings, as well as food for her woollen machinery, is her object; hence her policy, and the almost universal practice of keeping the mutton sheep, the long and middle wools, neither of which can ever make anything but the coarser fabrics. The duty now levied on wool in England is but one cent per lb. on its value of 24 cents or under, and two cents per lb. on wool costing over 24 cents per lb.

6. The restrictive policy adopted almost throughout Europe, with regard to our agricultural products, while they amount to an entire prohibition of nearly every article of human consumption (wholesome, nutritious and abundant food, being generally deemed by their rulers articles of superfluity to the ruled), yet what is essential to them as articles of traffic or manufacture, out of which money can be made, as cotton, wool, &c., they readily admit on favorable terms. A large part of Europe is now so fully stocked with people, as to be incapable of multiplying sheep in the ratio of the demand for their fleeces. And if the peace policy is to be continued there, as we see no improbability of its being, its increase of inhabitants must soon drive out sheep where they now exist. The ratio of supply will be, therefore, inversely as the demand. Where, then, can that deficiency be as well made up as in America? and what more rational than for the shepherds of hundreds there, to transfer their flocks to this country, and become shepherds of thousands here?

With all our peculiar advantages then, of cheap land, every way adopted in climate, soil, and position, to the healthful maturity of the animal, and the perfection of the staple of the wool; the large returns for the labor bestowed; the trifling cost of transportation; the incapacity of the largest manufacturing kingdom in the world (now and always most nearly and most extensively connected with us in commerce,) for raising any of the fine wools, which enter largely into her consumption; and finally, the restrictive policy of foreign nations, which exclude our bread-stuffs and eatables, but admit, wherever they can be used advantageously, the raw material for their manufactures, there is every probability, ere long, of a large demand for wool abroad.

One word to our sheep owners, as to the kind of wool to be grown. The finer you can get the wool, with a large fleece, and good constitution in the animal bearing it, the more profit. In the neighborhood of good markets for mutton, there is an exception in favor of the mutton sheep, to the extent of the demand for the carcase. And it is probable there can be thus raised, all the long wools required for our worsted stuffs; if not, it will be profitable extending the long wools into the interior, to the full supply of that demand. But remote from markets, the best Merinos, and the most hardy Saxons, are beyond all doubt the most profitable. It will pay liberally to the flock-master, to select the very best the United States affords, and we could wish, and hope, they may see their own interest in immediately selecting some of the best specimens from the royal flocks in France and Spain, to refresh and re-invigorate the flocks, impaired by the injudicious mixtures in our own country.

It may be proper enough to add, that *soil* has much to do with the softness and perfection of the fleece. A clay or loamy soil improves the fibre of the wool, making it finer and more soft and pliable; a sandy or silicious, and a calcareous or limestone soil, renders it stiff and harsh. The first improves, the last deteriorates, not only the fleece of the individual, but also the progeny. Thus, time may produce an essential change in the character of the race, without reference to any other consideration, than the quality of the soil on which they are reared and sustained.

Climate, and the rutting time, we ought to look to also, on every philosophical principle, as having an influence on the fibre of wool. No exception occurs to us of animals in equatorial regions, possessing a large, close, and fine covering; and none in the arctic, of such as have thin, hairy coats. Nature seems to have made no exceptions to this most rational and merciful arrangement. Should we not therefore look, with every probability, to our fine wolled sheep sustaining the character of their fleece at the north, and to a deterioration of the same class at the south, in future generations? We know that the reverse of this is claimed by some observing and intelligent breeders of much experience, but we apprehend without sufficient data. We can easily conceive of sheep removed southward, improving the softness of their fleece from the increased perspiration and yolk thrown into it, from the higher temperature to which they are subjected. But this is a forced and unnatural effect, which nature, by her slow yet certain operations, we think will effectually exert herself in removing from sucessive generations. By taking advantage of the period of conception, and having this take place when the parents are under the influence of the severest cold of the climate, which should be continued with the dam during gestation, if possible, may we not expect that the fœtus will have impressed upon it, which will maintain through its maturity, a constitution and covering best suited to the condition of its incipient existence? Reason, we think, must teach us to look for such a result; and by this means, the prejudicial effects of climate may be arrested, or partially postponed; though in the end, the forementioned results seems inevitable. What but the scorching sun of Africa has given its present condition to the negro, and the mildness of the temperate zones the character and constitution of the Circassian and European races? It is readily admitted, that the mountainous region of the south is not liable to this objection, as their increasing altitude diminishes the temperature, and is a full equivalent to a removal north. Nor do I see any reasonable objection to the rearing of the fine-woolled sheep on the low lands of the south, as any anticipated deterioration of staple, may be, in a great degree, obviated by the use of bucks reared in the north.

When the great advantage is considered, of the ease and and economy of renovating soils and sustaining them in a high degree of fertility, by the keeping of sheep, I need not urge the system upon the intelligent agriculturist. Indeed, where lands have been cropped interminably with wheat, rye, and corn, at the north, and wheat, rye, tobacco, and cotton, at the south, I know of no other self-sustaining system of renovation, that can be adopted, Lime and plaster, where economically obtained, may do it partially, but other manures will be necessary to carry out the work of regeneration. Where shall they be procured at a cost that will enable their owners to sustain a successful competition with the occupants of newer and more fertile lands, somewhat more remote? We can conceive of nothing more suited to the object than sheep. They clean the land of almost every noxious weed, drop most of their manure on the highest lands, where most needed, and require little attention, for all of which they pay double; first, in the produce of a lamb, and second, in their fleece. They are also certain to build up, in an intelligent, industrious community, a manufacturing policy, which gives a profitable and pleasing employment to a supernumerary population; affords an enlarged market for miscellaneous agricultural productions, and, in addition to all their collateral advantages, furnishes to the country their fabrics at a cost, lessened by all the expenses of a double transportation. Surely it is needless to urge the adoption of a system, fraught with so many advantages, upon the intelligent planters of the south and west, a people who have in less than half a century, extended the annual production of cotton, from 2,000,000 to 600,000,000 lbs. The energy displayed in augmenting a single crop, three hundred fold, in so brief a time, is adequate to the successful adoption of any policy, commended to them by so many intrisic advantages.

R. L. Allen.

Buffalo, Sept. 20, 1844. *American Agriculturist.*

Management of Early Lambs.

Mr. Holmes:—Although it is a poor practice to have lambs drop early, yet it will sometimes take place, even where there is a fair degree of care taken to prevent it. When they do so come, it is desirable to raise them, if possible, without too much expense. My son, Truxton Wood, has four or five lambs that came on the last of December, or first of January, this year. Although the sheep were in fine order and well fed, two have died. One, about a month old, died on the 27th instant. The first that was perceived of its being unwell was this: he had no strength in its fore legs—could not stand on them—but the hind legs seemed not to be diseased. The little creature suffered in that way three or four days and died. I suggested the cause of his death to be the *eating of locks of wool* from the old sheep, and the wool being lodged in the stomach, became a ball so large that it would not pass off through the intestines. I yesterday went to his place and assisted in dissecting the lamb. We found in the third stomach a substance composed of wool, as large at one end as my thumb, and tapering nearly two inches to a point, which was nearly the shape of the stomach. Physic was used in a liquid state, which passed the lamb without affording any relief. I record this not knowing of any cure; but, if expected, I think it may be prevented. It is probable that it never does take place until the lamb has grown so large that it does not get a sufficiency of milk to satisfy its hunger. In the summer, with a good bite of grass, I believe it never takes place. In the case referred to, there was some hay mixed with the wool. *Probable Prevention:* Good feeding of the mother, to cause her to give a good flow of milk. Feed the lamb by means of a sucking bottle, with good cow's milk, or let him suck it from the cow, night and morning, each day. Let there be a place made with slabs, so nigh together that the dam cannot get through and the lamb can, and place within the reach of the latter something that he will eat. Many contrivances may be thought of to feed the lamb until grass comes. There will be danger of losing many lambs by their eating wool from the mother. I have lost numbers in the same way. The danger takes place after the lamb gets so large that the shepherd thinks him out of danger. Some learn to eat hay, if it is very good, rather than wool. The best of well made early cut hay, may be good, and save many lambs.

Elijah Wood.

Winthrop, Jan. 29, 1845. *Maine Farmer.*

THE AMERICAN FARMER.

PUBLISHED BY SAMUEL SANDS.

ERRATUM—In the paper of Dr. Muse, read before the "Dorchester Farmer's Club," and published in our last, in the 14th line of the 2d column, for "climate" read "*eliminate.*"

WEST RIVER, (Md.) Feb. 26th, 1845.

To the Editor of the American Farmer.

If you have any practical information in relation to the effects of Lime on the Tobacco crop, will you be so kind as to communicate it through your valuable paper? My question is, of course, equally applicable to Calcareous Marls. The impression here is, that oyster shell Lime is injurious to the texture of the tobacco. If this be correct, powdered carb. of lime, and calcareous marl must be equally so, as those substances differ chemically from shell lime I believe, only in the latter containing phosphate of lime, which of itself, cannot, I should suppose, be deleterious to the tobacco plant.

May I also ask how soon after the young clover has made its appearance may Guano be applied to the wheat without danger to the clover?

Is there any reason to apprehend that the use of so highly stimulating a manure as Guano, may, after a series of years, prove injurious to soils by causing the plants to extract annually from them more of the fertilizing elements they contain, than the guano adds to the land?

X. Y. Z.

Permit me also to suggest to you, that if perfectly convenient to you, a publication in a tabular form or any other connected manner, of the analyses of various agricultural productions, manures, and of the many substances of which compost manures may be formed—such as tobacco stalks, the ashes and leaves of *different* trees, &c. &c. &c. would prove highly interesting and instructive to farmers generally. A table of the kind suggested would be of course of much more easy reference than a search through a volume of printed matter.

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With regard to the first inquiry of our correspondent, we must premise, that we have no "practical information in relation to the effects of *Lime* on the Tobacco crop," and that, therefore, what we may say upon the subject, must be considered in the light of opinion exclusively—but opinion advanced with great delicacy, as it is not our wont to place ourself in the position of one venturing to advocate views upon which we have no reliable data to predicate them. Our correspondent says, that Oyster shell lime is considered with him injurious to the texture of Tobacco. Now we cannot conceive how it is possible for Oyster shell lime, or indeed, any other calcareous matter, to exert any injurious influence upon the texture of Tobacco, or any other of the vegetable products; and especially would we presume, that oyster shell lime would not be detrimental, and for the very sufficient reason, in addition to its other constituent elements, that it contains "phosphate of lime"—a substance, above all others, if we are to be guided by facts drawn from experience, and allowed to reason from analogy, the least calculated to do injury. *New* grounds, every tobacco planter will tell you, are the best for the production of *fine* tobacco, and it has been demonstrated, that all soils, in their *natural* state, possess very sensible traces of the phosphate of lime, and by analysis it is proved, that Tobacco contains 0.16 per cent. of this very form of lime. If then, oyster shell lime be more injurious than any other of the calcareous manures, the cause of its effect must be looked for in some other of its constituent elements than that of phosphate of lime, as the very fact of its presence in the plant, not only shows its power to appropriate and assimilate it, but that it is one of the pabulous matters on which it delights to feed. We say pabulous, because we have, long since, rejected the idea that Lime, in any form, is merely stimulative, and adopted the more philosophic and common sense one, that it nourishes as well as excites. If it possessed not the former property, the discriminating ducts by which the plants take up their food from the earth, would refuse to receive it into their mouths, and it would not be assimilated with, and form integral parts, of the mass of which they are comprised. *New* grounds possess larger portions of the phosphate of lime than those which have been for any considerable number of years in cultivation; and why? Simply because the plants which may have been grown on the latter, have extracted so much of the phosphate of lime from the earth, as to deprive it of the requisite quantity needed by the Tobacco plant. We say then, that we must look to something else than the *phosphate* of lime, which is known to be present in appreciable quantities in oyster shell lime, for the cause of injury to the texture of the tobacco.

Let us inquire, what there can be in the offices performed by *lime*, that is calculated to injure the texture of the Tobacco? According to our conception of the nature of its offices, they are various. Among them we believe,—1. that it possesses the power of converting inert matter into decomposable matter, rendering soluble that which is insoluble, or, in other words, of preparing and rendering available as food, substances which, without its action, would remain altogether useless to the growing plants—this may be considered the *stimulative* property of lime—a property, by the way, of manifest utility, for in this connection, it may be looked upon as a fruitful elaborator of food,—2. that it is life-giving and nourishing—if it were not, it could not be detected in the plant, by analysis, after incineration, as it is not natural to presume that the plants would feed upon any substance not essential to their growth and maturity—so that, if, by accident, the mineral should be taken up by its rootlets, in a state of solution, no intimate comminglement could take place with the general body; but on the contrary, it is reasonable to suppose, that nature has provided all plants with the capacity of rejecting that which is injurious. To suppose otherwise would be to doubt the wisdom of the projector of the economy of the vegetable kingdom, a supposition which we are reluctant to admit. 3. *Lime* possesses a mechanical property in a two-fold relation. It serves to disintegrate tenacious clays, thus rendering them comparatively friable, more susceptible to the influences of the sun and air, and less retentive of water—while with sands, it operates conversely, imparting to them a cohesiveness of character eminently conducive to their increased capacity to retain moisture, resist the evaporating power of the sun and air, and to enhance their powers for absorbing and retaining the gaseous salts of the atmosphere. If we look at these offices—so legitimately ascriptive to lime—certainly we cannot detect in them any thing from which we could deduct, that injury would result to the tobacco, either in its texture or any other of its properties,—and hence we infer, that the impression entertained on West River, is based on erroneous premises, and that no series of well established facts would justify the conclusion drawn to the prejudice of the action of oyster shell lime.

Our correspondent is correct in the inference which he draws, that if oyster shell lime be injurious, that the powdered carbonate of lime and calcareous marl, would be so also, though not to the same extent, as neither of these substances, in their natural and unburned state, are nearly so soluble as burnt lime,—and he is equally correct in his supposition, that the "phosphate of lime cannot of itself be deleterious to the tobacco plant"—for it would be unphilosophic to suppose that that which forms an *essential* constituent element, can operate injuriously to a plant thus dependent upon it for the powers of its vitality.

To the second inquiry—"how soon after the young clover has made its appearance may *Guano* be applied to the *wheat*, without danger to the clover?" we answer,—that if Guano be applied in quantities ranging from 2 to 300 lbs. to the acre, and be reduced to powder before being sown, it may be applied so soon as the clover shall be in *leaf*,—the danger to be apprehended, lying in its application while the seed is germinating, the stimulative properties of the *Guano* exerting too powerful an effect at that interesting period. Guano would be most safely applied, however, by being mixed with mould in the proportion of 5 parts mould to one of Guano.

As to the *third* inquiry—whether the stimulative powers of the Guano will not produce permanent exhaustion of the fertility of the soil, we have not the slightest fears. Its constituent properties enable us to reject every idea of the kind; and so far as the experience and lights afforded by its use in Peru and England go to prove any thing, they go to prove, that Guano is not only a prompt but comparatively lasting manure. The *ammonia* which it contains is chiefly in the form of a *carbonate*, and consequently less liable to escape by evaporation than some others, while the phosphates of lime and magnesia, the carbonate of lime, muriate and sulphate of Soda and Potash, are not in the least subject to such influences, and are only reduced in quantities by the slower processes of solution and consumption, which are governed altogether by the absolute wants of the plants.

The request contained in the Postscript of our correspondent "X. Y. Z." will, at our leisure be attended to.

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GUANO ON WHEAT—Col. *H. Capron*, of Laurel Factory, one of the successful competitors for the premiums awarded by the Prince George's Co. (Md.) Agricultural Society, "for the best regulated and most highly improved Farms or Plantations" in that county, thus gives his experience, in a letter to Mr. Cooch, of Delaware, of the value of Guano as a top dressing for wheat:

"I have used guano as a top dressing for wheat—this application was made in April last, and the effect upon the wheat was powerful—bringing up the poorer parts of my field to equal the best. I only used it on bare spots which appeared in my field through the winter and spring. These parts were later ripening. But this I attributed to the fact, that the grain had all of its growth to make after the guano was applied, whereas the balance of the field at the time would nearly hide a rabbit.

Oats—"I used it also on Oats the last season. Its effects were powerful, producing 57 bushels per acre, where I could not have expected to reap 20 without the Guano—The Guano was sown and rolled in with the seed, and clover followed. The clover on none of the parts manured with guano looks as well as where ashes were used The amount sown per acre of the Guano was from 250 to 300 lbs. per acre—of ashes about 125 bushels. The oats from the part manured with ashes, fell far short of the guano part.

Clover—"I also last fall top dressed a clover lot which had been cut over twice last summer—first for hay—the last for seed. The guano was applied about the last of October; we had growing weather after it, before cold weather set in. But it does not show. I threw out about that time 2600 lbs. on about 26 acres, or about 100 lbs. per acre.

Small Grain—I think the effects of guano upon small grain very powerful; but I am not yet satisfied with regard to its durability, or its beneficial effects on clover. I will notice its effects closely this summer, and should you wish it, will communicate to you."

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GUANO ON TOBACCO AND GRASS—Dr. R. S. Stewart, of West River, Anne Arundel co. Md. in a letter to the Hon. J. S. Skinner, dated 21st ult. remarks:—"The guano had a very happy effect upon the plants in the beds, advancing them more rapidly, giving them more strength and size, and above all, checking, entirely, the ravages of the fly. We will use it again this season. On a grass lot near the house, we cut five crops in one season. Here the preparation was ¼ guano, ¼ ashes, ¼ plaster, and ¼ earth—100 pounds each to the acre. The two first crops were heavy, third good, and fourth and fifth light."

Dr. *Stewart* would much oblige by giving a statement of his mode of preparation and application of guano to

tobacco beds—As a large number of planters in this state are supplying themselves with the manure for this spring's use, the information sought would be very acceptable.

BALTIMORE PACKED PROVISIONS—By the following extract which we have copied from the *American's* "Review of the Baltimore market for the last week," it will be seen that the Baltimore brands of Beef and Pork, are decidedly preferred to any others in the English market; and we have reason to expect that a large and profitable business will be secured to our city in these articles, and that an increased demand for prime Cattle will induce greater care in the rearing of them by the farmers and graziers within hailing distance of our city. We shall have an eye to this trade, and from time to time keep our readers advised of its progress.

[The recent advices from England by the Hibernia, although not very flattering with regard to prices of Beef and Pork, yet place these articles of Baltimore curing upon such a footing in the English markets as to justify the belief that the expectations of those who sent them forward will be fully realized, and that they will be able to find there an advantageous outlet for their present stocks. From a London Circular under date of 3rd Febuary we make the following extracts:

"Beef is coming forward freely. A shipment just received from Baltimore has excited some attention, being the best sample of Prime Mess yet in the market." The same circular says—"Pork: Of this article we have also had some fine samples from Baltimore, which have in a measure removed the previous bad impressions entertained of the American cure," &c.

In addition to these we have been favored with private advices from London which place the Baltimore brands at the very top of that market, and speak of them in the most decided terms of approbation, thus, we are happy to find, justifying our remarks as to the character of these articles at the time they were sent forward. Indeed we find that the fame of our packers is not confined to the other side of the Atlantic.—Based upon the representations of those who are interested and competent to judge in the primises, one of them has received a letter from an extensive house in New York, from which we make the following extract:

"As large shippers of Provisions on commission from some of the principal dealers in London and Liverpool, we receive reports from our friends there of the different brands that arrive. By the packet Hibernia just arrived your marks of both Beef and Pork are spoken of very favorably. The observations made us, refer to parcels consigned to Messers G. L. Johnson & Co., London. We should be obliged to you to let us know by return of post whether you have on sale any of your cure exactly similar to those we refer to, and the price you ask both for Beef and Pork—Mess and India. If it be your desire to cure for selling in preference to consigning to England we might do a fair extent of business with you. We have shipped a great diversity of brands, and we should wish to satisfy the inquiries of our London friends by return of the steamer Hibernia as to your selling prices."

We feel fully justified in repeating (what we have before said in reference to this matter) that the various articles of Provisions put up in Baltimore will compare favorably with those packed at any other point, and that this market is destined at no very distant day to be one of the most extensive in this country.]

☞The Editor of the Alabama Journal has been presented with a novel vegetable of the cabbage kind, raised by E. A. Holt, from seed sent to him from Belgium, by the Hon. H. W. Hilliard. This vegetable is about the size of a small hen's egg, and is a perfect cabbage, firm and white; it is said to be a most delicate dish, and superior to any of the same family of plants. The seeds were sown in May, and transplanted in August as other cabbage plants are, each plant producing from thirty to forty of these beautiful little cabbage heads.

Rot in Potatoes.—Joseph Watson of St. Andrews, New Brunswick, says in the Cultivator, that he rolls his potatoes in lime, and plants immediately—has not been troubled with the rot since.

For the American Farmer.

SPUMY LAND.

I concur with your correspondent "Virginia," that the spumy property of the Salsbury tract, in Washington county, is not peculiar to that locality. All lands which have been impoverished by hard and improvident cultivation, partake of this property, but it is more strongly marked in flat tenacious lands.

The late Col. Edward Lloyd, of Talbot county, came into possession of a large estate in early life, which had been much impoverished under the old three field system, when all the manure raised on the farm was applied to the tobacco grounds. The lands immediately on the river were friable, but those more remote were a white flat tenacious clay, which suffered more from the winter frost. His observation and intelligence very soon instructed him in the proper corrective, and he brought those lands to a state of high production, by extensive ditching and judicious manuring.

In Eastern Virginia, there is much land, of this quality, and is cultivated in beds thrown up by the plough, so as to trace a furrow of eighteen inches deep, for every thirty feet. There is a particular account given of the cultivation in one of the volumes of the Farmers' Register, which I well recollect, but have not been able to find.

I doubt the theory of Professor Ducatel, that the spumy quality of the Salisbury tract, is imparted by the character of the limestone, on which it rests. If it was soft enough to mix with the soil, it would not only lighten, but improve it; our Eastern Shore marl is decomposed shell. Mr. Ruffin, in his book on calcareous manures, states that the prairie lands of Alabama are bedded on rotten limestone and are very fertile.

Much valuable information is contained in the Geological Reports of Professor Ducatel, and it is to be regretted that the poverty of the State, brought on by the wild and pernicious schemes of Internal Improvement, made it necessary to abolish his office. The errors of Professor Ducatel grew out of his previous pursuits; the business of agriculture was new to him, and some of his theories run too much into Chemistry. RUSTICUS.

Queen Anne's county, Md.

THE ENGLISH TOBACCO MARKET—The following letters from London and Liverpool, giving a statement of the Tobacco market at those ports, are copied from the Richmond "*Times and Compiler.*"

LONDON, 1st Feb. 1845.

The transactions in Tobacco during the past month, have been on rather a moderate scale, but sufficient to sustain the firm condition of the market adverted to in our last reference to the home trade, and we therefore resume our quotations of the 1st ultimo.

The manufacturers' purchases have been in a great measure confined to common sound and good middling Western Strips, from 4¼d a 4¾d, and they do not appear to be influenced by any considerations of a possible change in the rate of duty, respecting which the intentions of government are still unknown. About 50 hhds Missouri Strips were taken for Ireland at 4½d. with 150 hhds. Va. leaf at 3a3½d.—the latter article, altho' relatively low, is very difficult to sell, and Va. Strips continue neglected.

For exportation, 2 to 300 hhds. have found buyers, consisting principally of selected Kentucky leaf, at prices ranging from 2¾a3¼.—the inferior sorts are entirely without demand.

We are advised from Paris, that the French Regie contracted on the 28th ult. for 2,000,000 killogrames Kentucky leaf, at prices averaging fr.85.45, and 2,000,600 kil Maryland leaf, at prices averaging fr.117; they required in addition 500,000 kils. Kentucky and 400,000 kils. Maryland, of very choice quality; also 2,400,000 kils. Va. tobacco—and tenders were made for each, but the prices demanded being above the minister's maximum, the adjudication of these supplies was postponed—the difficulty arises from the inferiority of the crops of 1842 and 1843, out of which the contractors can obtain little (if any) Tobabco equal to the French standard, so that they must depend almost entirely on the growth of 1844, whilst its quality has yet to be ascertained.

Referring to statement of stocks and prices current,

We are, yours, &c.

	Virg.	*West.*	*Mar'd.*	*Neg.Hd.*
Stock of Tobacco in London 1st Jan. 1845,	8520	23003	186	1856
Imported in Jan.	559	519	16	773
	9079	23522	202	2632
Delivered in January	226	776	16	294
Stock on 1st Feb. '45,	8853	22746	192	2338
Do. do. last year	11618	17065	350	2412

PRICES CURRENT.

Va. Leaf—Low and ord. exports 1¾a2¼d; middling do 2¼a3; short sound and dry 3a3¼d; middling leafy 3¼a4d; good and fine 4¼a5½.

Va. Stemmed—Ord. short 3¾a4; middling and fair 4¼a5; good and fine 5½a6.

Western Leaf—Low and ord. 1¾a2d; fair leafy parcels 2¼a2½; good and fine 3a4.

Western Stemmed—Ord. and faded 3¾a4d; common 4¼ middling and good 4¼a4¾; fine 5a5½.

Negrohead—Low and heated 2a2¼; midd. sound 5a6½; fine 7a7½.

LIVERPOOL, February 3d, 1845.

We have had an improved demand for Tobacco in this market since our last report, and the aggregate sales made during the month amount to about 1700 hhds. of all sorts.

The transactions for exportation have been confined entirely to the African trade, at prices from 2½da3d, and the remainder, it will be observed, with one small exception, have arisen solely from the demand for British consumption. As the stocks of the manufacturers were known to be low, it was to be expected that they would purchase Western Strips rather more largely and with greater confidence as soon as the market had assumed a decidedly settled aspect, or at least ceased to have a downward tendency—the result has been a steady maintenance of their value, but no advance.—The transactions in Virginia Tobacco have been somewhat irregular, and perhaps less satisfactory, but we are not aware of any positive change in prices, and we renew our quotations of last month generally. We are yours, &c.

Stock of Tobacco in Liverpool on 31st December, 1844		16273
Imported in January, from N. Orleans	599	
Do. do. New York	150	
		749
		17022
Delivered in January, for home trade	448	
Coastwise	75	
Ireland	222	
Exportation	112	
		857
Remaining in the warehouse 1st Feb. 1845.		16165
Do. same period last year		15697

The stock in the warehouse consisted of on 1st

February	1845.	1844.
Virginia Leaf	1712	2416
Virginia Stemmed	2879	2804
Western Leaf	4246	3990
Western Stemmed	5698	4594
Unsampled	1630	1893
	16165	15697

PRICES CURRENT.

Virginia Leaf.—Ordinary and faded 1¾ da2d; ordinary sound 2¾d; fair leafy 3½; good substance 4a4¼; fine Irish 4½a5.

Virginia Stemmed.—Ordinary short 3da3¼d; fair dry leafy 4; good do. 4½a5; fine Irish 5½a6; do. batted 6d.

Western Leaf.—Ordinary 2d; middling and good 2¼a2¾; fine 3a3½.

Western Stemmed.—Ordinary 3¼a4d; middling 4¼, fine 4½a5.

☞An establishment for the manufacture of various articles of silk is now in active operation at Louisville. The Louisville Journal says—"Most of the operations in this factory are effected by steam. The cocoons are reeled on the machine universally known as the Piedmontese reel, and the silk is spun on a throstle machine, a modification of which makes the twisted silk. Three looms are worked, and are principally employed in making sewing silk, handkerchiefs, vestings, and dress patterns for ladies."

From the Albany Cultivator.

Artificial Manures.

The preparation and use of manures constitute one of the points in which the advance of modern agriculture is most apparent. For this advance, we are indebted to the application of chemical science to an investigation of the substances most commonly used to promote the growth of plants. An imitation of the operations of nature has thus been effected, in which there has been a decided improvement on the original, as the change necessary to convert organic matter into the fertilizing material is effected in a very short time; the bulk diminished while the efficiency is inereased; and the disgusting offensive character belonging to some of the original compounds entirely done away. Substances too, once wasted, or rather considered of no value, are now in the course of a few weeks converted into manures of the first quality. Every discovery of this kind is of importance to the agriculturist; for although some of them, it is probable, will not be made useful on a large scale, and some of the preparations cannot become common in this country; still there are many which we are confident will be extensively used everywhere; and the better they are known, the more highly appreciated by the farmer or gardener.

Poudrette, or prepared night soil, is one of the most valuable of these prepared manures, concentrating in a great degree the elements of fertility; and as prepared, being easily portable, used with facility, perfectly inoffensive, and very powerful in its action. The two most extensive manufactories of this article are the New York Poudrette Company, D. K. Minor, Agent, New-York City; and the Lodi Poudrette Company, at Hackensack, New-Jersey, A. Dey, New-York City, Agent. We are pleased to learn that the demand for the products of these manufactories is constantly increasing, and the proofs of the value of the manure so made, rapidly accumulating. The value of poudrette, compared with good stable or barn yard manure, is estimated as one of the former to from 12 to 15 of the latter; and some have even estimated the difference as still greater. When we remember that this manufacture is designed to convert what has always been a nuisance and source of multiplied diseases in our cities, into a means of fertility and wealth, its importance will be duly estimated.

Another preparation, which is receiving some favor, is that produced by Bommer's patent, in which all ligneous or woody plants, such as straw, cornstalks, weeds, roots, sea-grass, and in fact all vegetable matters, are converted into manure in a much shorter period than by the usual course of decomposition. It is pronounced as efficient as stable manure, more lasting, and costing but little.—The process of preparing this manure has nothing difficult about it. It is probable the patent for a time, even were its value unquestioned, prevents the extensive use which this mode of preparing vegetable matter might otherwise have obtained. Of the peculiar forms of the process we know nothing; but the testimony in its favor from those who have tried it, appears ample. Patent manures, patent implements, and patent medicines, are very apt, however, by practical farmers, to be placed in the same category.

The English agricultural journals have within the past year frequently alluded to the qualities of a new fertilizing preparation called Daniel's Patent Manure. The specifications of the patent have been received in this country; and though evidently intended to mystify, rather than disclose the real process of making the manure, it is easy to see that a powerful manure must be the result of the combination. According to the specification, the materials of the manure are divided into three classes. First: ligneous matters, peat, straw, weeds, &c. Second: bituminous matters; such as mineral coal, (bituminous doubtless) asphaltum, pitch made from coal tar, or other pitch, mineral resin, and also tar. Third: animal matter; such as butcher's offal, graves, flesh of dead animals, also fish.

The ligneous matters are reduced to powder by grinding, or by the action of caustic lime. The bituminous matters are also ground into powder; if sticky like pitch, a small quantity of dry quick lime is added to prevent adhesion to the machine; if liquid, they are converted into vapor by dry distillation, in which vapor the ligneous materials are saturated; or if preferred, the soft bituminous matters are dissolved in water, to which caustic alkali has been added, and in this the ligneous matters are steeped. The animal matters are mixed with the ligneous and bituminous ones, and then the whole reduced to a powder.

Such a preparation cannot fail to be a fertilizer of the most powerful kind, though it is evident the process needs much simplification before it can be adapted to the use of farmers generally.

Guano is probably the most powerful natural manure known; and the artificial one that shall most nearly resemble that, will doubtless be the most valuable. Voelckel's analysis, the latest and best of this substance, as given by Dr. Dana in his Muck Manual, shows that it contains in the various salts of ammonia 32 parts in 100, sulphates of potash and soda 9 parts, phosphate of lime 14 parts, soluble geine or humus 12 parts, and insoluble undetermined organic matter 20 parts. The artificial manures are valuable in proportion as they furnish the materials for the ammonia, phosphates, and sulphates, which abound in guano. It is likely, indeed certain, that the immense masses of guano existing on the islands of the Pacific, are in a very different chemical condition from what they were when first deposited by the sea fowl that frequent those coasts and islands; consequently in no fresh manures in any country, can we expect to find the same combination of fertilizing substances as in guano. In no other country could such masses have remained without the wasting or dissipation of their most valuable parts, or their entire substance; the nearly total absence of rain in the guano region, preventing such a result. The guano is, therefore, not only the result of the accumulation, but the chemical combination of ages, and what agriculture requires of science, is the discovery of the means of effecting in a short time what nature has been centuries performing.

In all preparations of artificial manures, two conditions are requisite; first, value as a fertilizer; and second, facility and simplicity of preparation. With the first, the labor of manufacture is lost; without the second, few farmers will be able to avail themselves of the benefits such manures offer. Thus far, we are inclined to the belief, that of all the artificial manures, pordrette best fulfils these two conditions; but it by no means follows that other combinations may not be discovered, equally simple, and more powerful. Of one thing we may be assured: all such preparations, when brought within his reach and his means, will be hailed by the farmer with pleasure.

Experiments with Tobacco and Corn.

Mr. Editor—In compliance with the resolution of the Central Hole and Corner Club of Lunenburg County, I send you for publication the substance of two reports made to our Club at its November meeting, hoping that they will be acceptable to the agricultural public.

Mr. E. M. Hepburn, a member of the committee appointed last summer, to make experiments on the subject of Curing Tobacco, and especially to ascertain the loss of weight, if any, in the process of Sun-Curing, presented, in substance, the following report:

He made two parcels of green tobacco, cut the same day from the same lot, containing 100 plants each, and weighing 150 pounds each. The parcel to be fired, was put immediately in the house, and after hanging a few days was cured entirely with fire in the usual way. The other parcel was placed on the scaffold and sun cured entirely; it was carefully preserved from bad weather. The result was, that the fire-cured weighed 25 pounds, and the sun-cured 24 pounds. Thus a loss of 4 per cent. is sustained by sun-curing. Mr. Hepburn's report closes with the remark, "that this is no doubt a very favorable exhibition of sun-curing, for in an attempt to cure a large quantity, the same care could not be bestowed upon it."

Second Experiment.

Mr. Wm. A. Stone, one of a committee appointed to ascertain by experiment, whether or not corn sustains any loss in weight from having the fodder gathered,—and what the amount of loss is, should there be found to be any, submitted, in substance, the following report:

Eight contiguous rows of corn were selected for the experiment, of the same length, and as far as the eye could judge, of the same quality, all of which were cultivated in the same manner.

Two rows cut down at the usual time of pulling fodder, and stacked, weighed	207 lbs.
Two do. having the fodder pulled to the ear,	200 lbs.
Two do. having the blades pulled to the tassel, weighed	162 lbs.
Two do. left standing without having the blades gathered or tops cut, weighed	207 lbs.

Thus it appears that the two first and the two last rows produced the same amount of corn by weight, but in the last all the fodder was lost.

Whether the fodder gathered in the usual way will pay us for the loss sustained in corn, the reporter does not positively decide, though he is decidedly of the opinion that it is best to cut down and stack, as thereby labor, fodder, and corn are all saved.

N. A. Venable,
Secretary of the Club.

P. S. The early seeded wheat in all this section of country is more injured by the fly this fall this fall than I have ever seen it. I know of some crops seeded from the 1st to the 20th of September, that are totally destroyed. The Hessian fly is, I think, a species of locust. I have observed them accurately this fall and find them precisely like the locust or tar fly in form.

N. A. V.
Southern Planter.

Ruta Baga—It may be remembered that to Mr. Chas. Marx was awarded the premium of the Henrico Agricultural Society for the best crop of ruta baga. Hearing much of this fine crop, we obtained from Mr. Marx the particulars concerning it. He informs us that he cultivated it exactly according to the directions of Mr. Bement, as given in the "Planter," vol. iii. No. 2. Mr. Bement made 674 bushels to the acre, Mr. Marx obtained 770.

We gladly availed ourselves of this opportunity to institute a comparison between this crop and Indian corn, in our own climate and under our own system of farming. We learned from Mr. Marx that the land upon which this crop was made, would not have yielded more, at any rate, than 50 bushels of corn to the acre. The expense of cultivation Mr. Marx was willing to estimate at $5 for the corn, and 15 for the ruta baga, altho' with the thorough preparation recommended by Mr. Bement, he considered this allowance for the ruta baga far too great. He then reckoned the corn at 50 cents a bushel, and the ruta baga at 17 cents, and the account would stand

50 bushels of corn, at 50 cents,	$25 00
Deduct for planting, cultivation and harvesting,	5 00
Yield of acre,	$20 00
770 bushels ruta baga, at 17 cents,	$130 90
Deduct for sowing, cultivation and harvesting,	15 00
	$115 90

Leaving $95 90 per acre in favor of the ruta baga.

In this estimate no allowance is made for the offal of the two crops; but allowing nothing for the tops of the ruta baga, no one, we suppose, would estimate the stalks, tops, fodder and shucks, from ten barrels of corn, at more than $10. This would still leave $85 in favor of the roots.

But are three bushels of ruta baga worth as much as one bushel of corn? Mr. Marx has an extensive dairy, from which he supplies the city of Richmond with milk, and he has only fed the ruta bagas to his milch cows—For this purpose he prefers a bushel of ruta bagas to a bushel of corn. We have known them fed to hogs, beeves and idle horses: brood mares, especially those that are suckling colts, thrive remarkably well upon them. For some purposes, as for creating fat merely, we believe a bushel of Indian corn meal will go further than three bushels of ruta baga, but for all growing and idle animals, we should prefer the roots to the corn.

Should the farmer, then, with this vast difference staring him in the face, substitute ruta baga for his corn crop? By no means. There are many purposes for which there is no substitute for Indian corn. Moreover, the preservation of the ruta baga is attended with much hazard, even in our climate. But we would unhesitatingly recommend every farmer to cultivate an acre or two at least in some root crop, as a means of saving his corn; and we believe, there is no better method of cultivation than that adopted by Mr. Marx.—*Southern Planter.*

Management of Poultry.—Poultry is subject to a variety of diseases but nearly all of a serious nature are attributable to the effects of climate or want of care or skill.—Pip is caused by a want of clear water, or by drinking dirty water in dry weather. Cure—remove the white blister found upon the tongue, and wash it with warm vinegar and water—feeding the bird for a few days with soaked bran and lettuce; or cabbage chopped very fine.

Flux is cured by pills of the yolk of an egg boiled hard, mixed with bruised hemp seed, or boiled barley diluted with wine.

Costiveness, the reverse of the former, is cured by giving them beet root chopped fine or bran and water with a little honey mixed.

Vermin may be destroyed by fumigating the roots with brimstone.

Scab and itch are cured by feeding them with moist bran.

Cramp is caused by cold and damp. When afflicted, the bird should not be allowed to roost out of doors, and the roost should be well secured and warm—rub the legs and feet with a little fresh butter.

Abscess frequently comes upon the rump, and is caused by heat of blood, or torpid stomach, which corrupts the mass of blood. Open the abscess and press out the matter. Feed them with beet root or lettuce, with some bran mixed, moistened with honey, or molasses and water. Fowls should not be allowed to roost in very large numbers together, but where great quantities are raised, they should be kept in flocks of not more than one hundred. They should be kept very cleanly.

Warmth, with freedom from damp, is the great secret in the care of fowls. Their food should be frequently changed,and green food often mixed with their meal, shorts or bran. Indian meal and molasses and water will fatten poultry faster than any other food. Cinders should be sifted for them to roll in, which will free them from vermin, and they should never be without a supply of clean water for drinking.

Never give them warm or hot food, which causes them to become crop bound. Hemp and buckwheat, or wheat occasionally, are good stimulants.

So far as food is concerned, every farmer's wife throughout the country knows what is proper—One great danger arises from their voracity of appetite inducing them to eat to much of food too nutricious for their delicate digestive organs, whereby they become sickly, or what is commonly called crop bound. Simple as the remedy for this evil may appear, it is somewhat difficult to put in practice where large numbers are fed together.

As regards attention to cleanliness, and their other common wants, such as regularity of feeding, and an abundant supply of pure water, nothing need be said; they can scarcely live, certainly not flourish, without these necessary requirements being strictly attended to.

Under, however, the best arrangement, and the greatest precautions used against their various ailments, many will perish. It is truth, however, that almost all the diseases of poultry arise from atmospheric causes.

With respect to medical treatment, applied to the disease of poultry, but little regarding its efficacy is known. The nostrums and mode of treatment adopted throughout the country, together with the great part of what has been written upon the subject, is a farrago of nonsense and absurdity.—If shelter, warmth, food, and cleanliness, congenial to their habits, will not preserve them in health, but little reliance can be placed upon medicine.

The best food for chickens until three or four days old is eggs either stale or fresh, boiled hard and cut into very small pieces. After which, meat wet up, and hommony dry. As they grow older, the feed should be varied, and they should have more or less green food, like lettuce, cabbage, endive &c., chopped fine and mixed with their meal; and loppered milk and bonny-clabber is most excellent.—Cold boiled potatoes, fresh meat, crust of bread soaked, and many other things usually thrown to the pigs, are excellent and profitable food for all kinds of gallinaceous fowls.—*Mickle's Treatise on Poultry.*

From the Union Agriculturist.

Time is Money.

Dear Sir,—I begin to fear that yourself and others may think that I do nothing but write; as I send you something for every number of your paper. Well, suppose that should be the conclusion,—if I had nothing else to do all would be well. But farmers have something to do, besides writing for agricultural papers. This all know; how then, many will inquire, does C. find time to write. If I may answer the question myself, I shall say, that I am troubled to dispose of my spare time—of the long winter evenings—of the stormy days, and a great many bits and ends of time.

I may be answered—teach your children; make and mend such articles as you can that you need; read the newspapers, and such books as you have or can get; this I do, and yet there is spare time.

My wife and self manage to teach seven children; and during the winter, keep them at their studies more hours than if they were at school. I make and repair all the wood part of my tools, and some of the iron, and repair all our boots and shoes; my wife and daughters, the oldest sixteen, work up our wool, about 70 pounds, both spin and weave it; myself and boy, thirteen years old, till about forty acres, and provide for stock that require 40 tons of hay, besides all the coarse fodder that we can muster; this, besides all the incidental work about the house and farm, we do without hiring. Books and papers are literally worn out by being read. The Chicago Democrat or Union Agriculturist, is hailed with as much joy as an old friend; and if, as we frequently do, we receive a paper from distant friends, nothing could give greater pleasure, except the appearance of those friends.

A great wonder with me is, how men and families spend their time, without even a paper or a book, or any thing else of the kind. Even their Bible might as well be made of wood, bound and gilt, to save appearance, as to be filled with the words of God.

Never have I written, except in the evening; and then generally have some half dozen children about the same time at their studies. Some with slates, some with books, and some with more mischief than study. Even now, one little one pops up her head, with, "Father, how much is eleven times six?" Set down eleven and multiply it by six?—"what, six times eleven?" no six times one, and then six times one again. "O? I see; sixty-six." Now multiply 7, 8 and 9 in the same way: so I write, teach and rest myself; at the same time killing *three* birds with one stone.

Now to my reasons for writing. If I say I write to benefit others, none will believe me in these selfish times; well then, I write to amuse myself, and to use time.

Avon, March, 1841. A. Churchill

How much do our Crops obtain from the Air?

One of the most interesting and important questions which employs the skill and science of the vegetable physiologists, as well as the practical farmer, is, how much, or what per cent, of the food of vegetables, is obtained from the atmosphere? That a large amount is obtained from this source has long been known, or believed; but what proportion is not so well known, nor what conditions are necessary in order to enable the plant to take the most of this food and assimilate it to its own system in the best way, is not yet fully ascertained. We have been very much interested in reading an address, delivered by Dr. Lee, of Buffalo, before the Monroe County Agricultural Society. He there asserts that plants—a field of wheat for instance—obtains 97 per cent. of their food, and consequently 97 per cent of the amount of the produce is derived from the atmosphere, and but 3 per cent. only, obtained from the soil. How this fact is ascertained, or how it may be demonstrated, does not appear. There cannot be a doubt that every plant has some peculiar character of its own, which requires it to be placed in certain circumstances, in order to enable it to absorb what the air supplies for food, and to make it convert the greatest portion of it, to the growth and maturing its peculiar fruits. There cannot be a doubt that oftentimes a plant may grow in an atmosphere full of the necessary elements for its increase and health, and yet some little requsite—the absence or scanty supply of another element, may prevent it from availing itself of this abundant supply of atmospheric food. Hence the importance of thoroughly understanding all the laws by which the germination, growth and maturity of every species of vegetable which we cultivate are governed. But in order to ascertain these exactly, it requires more critical knowledge of chemistry and botany than the great bulk of farmers possess, and more time to be employed in research than many men, even of scientific experience, have to bestow upon it. For this reason, we suggest that agricultural societies should bestow some of their funds in the shape of premiums, or otherwise, for the purpose of instituting exact experiments upon this subject, and to elicit and make known to the public all the knowledge which can possibly be thus discovered.—*Maine Farmer.*

GROUND PLASTER.

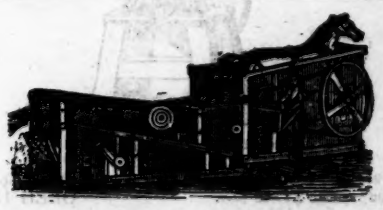
The subscriber is now engaged in the grinding of Plaster of Paris for agricultural purposes, and would respectfully inform Farmers and dealers that he is prepared to furnish it of the best quality at the lowest market price, deliverable in any part of the city, or on board Vessels free of expense, application to be made at the Union Plaster Mill, near the Glass House, or at the office No. 6 Bowly's Wharf, corner Wood street.

P. S. CHAPPELL, or,
WM. L. HOPKINS, Agent.

BALTIMORE MARKET, March 3

Beef, Balt. mess,	9a	Butter, Glades, No. 1,	13	*Tobacco.*—	
Do. do. No.1,	8a	Do. do. 2,	7a11	The operati's	
Do. prime,	7a	Do. do. 3,	5a7	in Maryland	
Pork, mess	12a	Do. Western 2,	6a	Tobacco have	
Do. No. 1	9½	Do. do. 3,	5a6	been larger	
Do. prime	10	Lard, Balt. kegs, 1,	a7½	this week than	
Do. cargo,	a	Do. do. 2,	none	for some time	
Bacon, hams, Ba. lb	7½a8	Do Western, 1,	7½a	past, and the	
Do. middlings, "	6a	Do. do. 2,	5a5½	market has	
Do. shoulders, "	5½a	Do. do. bls 1,	6a6½	been much	
Do. asst'd, West.	6	Cheese, casks,	6	more animated. Several	
Do hams,	7½a8	Do. boxes,	5a8½	parcels of the	
Do. middlings,	5½	Do. extra,	12a15	new crop,	
Do. shoulders,	5½a			comprising about 200 hhds.	
COTTON—				have reached	
Virginia,	9a10	Tennessee, lb.		the market,	
Upland,	6½	Alabama,	6½a	although it is	
Louisiana,	6½	Florida,	10a12	remarkably	
North Carolina,	10a11	Mississippi		early in the	
LUMBER—				season. Nearly	
Georgia Flooring	12a15	Joists & Sc'ling, W.P.	7a10	all these, together with	
S. Carolina do	10a12	Joists & Sc'ling, Y.P.	7a10	some parcels	
White Pine, pann'l	25a27	Shingles, W. P.	2a9	of the old crop	
Common,	20a22	Shingles, ced'r,	3.00a9.00	have been taken by shippers at prices fully sustaining former rates, which we continue viz: Inferior and common $2a$3; middling to good $3 50a$5; good $6a$7 50; and fine $8a $14. Small sales of Ground Leaf at $3a$7, for inferior to good parcels. There is nothing doing in Ohio and former prices are continued, viz Common to middling $3a $4 50; good $5a$6; fine red and wrappery $6.50a10; fine yellow $7.50a 10, and extra wrappery $11 a$13. The inspections of the week are 209 hhds. Maryland; 40 hhds. Ohio; 63 hhds. Kentucky; and 5 hhds. Virginia — total 317 hhds.	
Select Cullings,	14a16	Laths, sawed,	1.25a 1.75		
Common do	8a10	Laths, split,	50a 1.00		
MOLASSES—					
Havana, 1st qu. gl	30a31	New Orleans	24a		
Porto Rico,	29½a	Guadaloupe & Mart	26a28		
English Island,		Sugar House,	28a36		
SOAPS—					
Baltimore white,	12a14	North'rn, br'n & yel.	3½a4½		
brown & yell'w	4½a5½				
TOBACCO—					
Common	2 a 3½	Yellow,	8 a10		
Brown and red,	4 a 5	Fine yellow,	12a14		
Ground leaf,	6 a 7	Virginia,	4 a 9		
Fine red	6½a 8	Rappahannock,			
wrappery, suitable		Kentucky,	3 a		
for segars,	8a13	St. Domingo,	13 a11		
Yellow and red,	7a10	Cuba,	15 a38		
PLASTER PARIS—					
Cargo, pr ton cash	3,50a	Ground per bbl.	1.12a		
SUGARS—					
Hav. wh. 100lbs	9a10.50	St. Croix, 100lbs	7.00a8.00		
Do. brown	a7.50	Brazil, white,	a		
Porto Rico,	5.50a6.40	Do. brown,			
New Orleans,	5a 5.25	Lump, lb. c.			
FLOUR—We quote					
Superfine How. st., from stores, bl.			$4.25a		
Do. City Mills,			4.25a4.31		
Do. Susquehanna,					
Rye, first			3.18a		
Corn Meal, kiln dried, per bbl.			2.25		
Do. per hhd.			11.75		
GRAIN—					
Wheat, white, p bu	90a100	Peas, black eye,	50a55		
" best Va red	85a90	Clover seed, store	$4.25		
" ord. to pri. Md	75a90	Timothy do	2.a2.25		
Corn, white,	37a37½	Flaxseed, rough st.	1.35		
" yellow Md.	40a41	Chop'd Rye, 100 lbs.	1.25		
Rye, Md.	a	Ship Stuff, bus.	20a		
Oats, Md.	24a25	Brown Stuff,	15a		
Beans,	110	Shorts, bushel,	10a		
FEATHERS—per lb.			31a		
COFFEE—					
Havana,	7 a 8	Java, lb.	10 a12		
P. Rico & Laguay.	5½a6½	Rio,	6½a7½		
St. Domingo,	5½a 6	Triage,	3½a 4½		
CANDLES—					
Mould, common,	a10	Sperm,	30a31		
Do. choice brands,	10½	Wax,	60a65		
Dipped,	a 9				

Wool—We here of a sale of washed Native at 31 cts.



WHITMAN'S THRASHING MACHINE & HORSE POWER DEPOT, No. 2 Eutaw st., opposite the Eutaw House, where the subscriber now offers for sale all his new improvements in the Thrashing-machine and Horse-power line, consisting in part of his new SEPARATOR, patented March 20th, 1844, which thrashes and cleans the grain at one operation, and is considered the greatest labor saving machine, and of the most value to the farmer of any machine ever invented in this country.

NEW STRAW CARRIERS—These machines thrash and separate the grain from the straw in a rapid and perfect manner, and are highly approved by all.

Improved CYLINDER THRASHERS—Warranted to thrash faster than any other kind of thrashers that can be produced.

Improved HORSE POWERS, on the rail-way principle, for one or two horses. These machines are durable, possess double the power of the common kind, and occupy about one eighth of the room. All of the above are made of the best materials, by experienced workmen, and warranted. I will furnish a man to go out with them and set them up in any part of this State, if desired.

As this is no humbug, all who feel an interest in agriculture are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves.

All orders addressed to the subscriber, Baltimore city, will meet with prompt attention. EZRA WHITMAN. Jr.

y 17

GROUND LIMESTONE.

Pulverized Limestone, a good manure for grass, or to use with Guano, for sale at 25 cents per bushel, in lots to suit purchasers, by WILLIAM CHILD,
mh 5 4t* No. 78 South st. Bowly's whf.

Pulverization. *Decomposition.*

A. G. MOTT. corner of Exeter and Forest streets sole agent for the sale of the "BOSTON CENTRE DRAUGHT PLOUGH," Prouty & Mears' self sharpening patent, with new patent gearing.

By this admirable arrangement, the labors of man and team are lessened one half, while the power and steadiness of draught obtained are so great that any depth of furrow is broken up, pulverized, and carried completely over, with perfect ease and facility, and the precision of the spade,

Prices from $7.50 to $13, with extra point and share. No extra charge for the new gearing. Castings always on hand.

"Spade labor, the perfection of good husbandry."
mh 5 tf

A FINE MILCH COW FOR SALE.

She is of handsome form and good size, half Durham and half Devon, with a heifer calf 2 to 3 weeks old, by a Devon bull—the cow is a fine milker, and continues her milk up to the time of calving—she is 7 to 8 years old, and can be recommended to any gentleman wanting a good family cow. Price $35. Apply at this office. mh 5

BARNABY & MOOER'S, AND PROUTY & MEARS' PLOWS.

I have a number of the celebrated Barnaby & Mooers' Plows for sale, at a considerable reduction from former rates. This plow is highly approved of by many who have used it, and who know how to handle it.

Also, the premium Plow of Prouty & Mears, so universally admired. fe 26 S. SANDS, Farmer office.

NEW AND IMPROVED POUDRETTE,

Made by the Lodi Manufacturing Company of New York, may be obtained by application to BRICE & SMITH, Agents,
fe 20 3m No. 6 Bowly's wharf, Baltimore.

RARE CHANCE FOR A DAIRY-MAN.

A gentleman in Carlisle, Pa. wishes to engage with a competent person to take charge of a Dairy and Truck Farm on shares—The farm is of 60 to 70 acres, partly within the borough, in excellent order; there is no opposition to the dairy, and the only one to the truck business is from a borough 20 miles off. The stock of every description will be furnished—there is a fine stock of Cows and Horses, and all the apparatus for carrying on the business, and excellent dwelling, barn, stabling, and root cellar. Nothing would be required of the person engaging except the labor, and he ought to have about $200 in cash. Apply to the editor of the American Farmer, if by letter, post paid. None but those who can produce unquestionable reference as to character and qualifications need apply. fe 26

PRICE 100 DOLLARS.

Reaping machines simplified, and their durability very greatly increased, will cut as fast as any I made prior to 1841; two horses are geared abreast, and are relieved from the once objectionable weight, and the draught is very much diminished. The value of this late improvement has been tested by Wm. Butler and Jacob Staley, of Shepherdstown, Va. who if applied to will give it the highest character.

The large Reapers are made as usual at $170—medium size will be made to order.

My Corn and Cob Crusher, so well known in the South, stands unrivalled—price $25 to $35. OBED HUSSEY.
Baltimore, Jan. 7, 1845. ja 9

MARTINEAU'S IRON HORSE-POWER IMPROVED

Made less liable to get out of order, and cheap to repair, and at less cost than any other machine.

The above cut represents this horse-power, for which the subscriber is proprietor of the patent-right for Maryland, Delaware and the Eastern Shore of Virginia; and he would most respectfully urge upon those wishing to obtain a horse power, to examine this before purchasing elsewhere; for beauty, compactness and durability it has never been surpassed.

Threshing Machines, Wheat Fans, Cultivators, Harrows and the common hand Corn Sheller constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest prices.

Agricultural Implements of any peculiar model made to order at the shortest notice.

Castings for all kinds of ploughs, constantly on hand by the pound or ton. A liberal discount will be made to country merchants who purchase to sell again.

Mr. Hussey manufactures his reaping machines at this establishment.
R. B. CHENOWETH,
corner of Front & Ploughman sts. near Baltimore st. Bridge, or No 26 Pratt street.
Baltimore, mar 31, 1841

TO GARDENERS, FARMERS & PLANTERS.

PERUVIAN GUANO.

The subscriber is prepared to furnish to order, Guano of the cargo imported by Saml. K. George, esq. Agent of the Peruvian Guano Company, and warranted genuine, at $2.50 per 100 lbs. for one or more bags.

This cargo is warranted to be pure and of the best quality, and is in the original bags (of about 130 lbs. each.) All orders to insure attention, must be accompanied with the cash.

SAMUEL SANDS,
Feb 26 office of the American Farmer.

☞National Intelligencer publish 3 times.

LANDRETH'S SUPERIOR GARDEN SEEDS.

The subscriber is prepared to furnish Landreth's Garden Seeds, (fresh and genuine) to wholesale purchasers, at quite reduced prices. Catalogues in pamphlet form, containing useful knowledge in the cultivation of vegetables, distributed gratis. Every person having a garden should have one of them.

ALSO IN STORE,

A general assortment of Agricultural Implements, embracing almost every useful implement required by farmers and planters, which will also be sold at very reduced prices. His stock of Plows and Plow Castings he believes to be equal to any in the country, either as to variety, quality of materials or workmanship.

A few second hand Plows taken in exchange, will be sold very cheap.—Ohio Grindstones, small size, a superior article.

JONATHAN S. EASTMAN,
fe 26 Pratt street, between Charles and Hanover sts.

A SITUATION AS MANAGER OF A FARM,

Is wanted by an active Man who has had considerable experience in his business in every branch, including the breeding and raising of stock generally—He can give satisfactory references, and will devote his utmost abilities and energies to the service of his employer. Enquire of the Editor of the American Farmer.
fe 20 4t*

POUDRETTE

Of the very best quality for sale. Three barrels for $5, or ten barrels for $15—delivered free of cartage by the New York Poudrette Company, 23 Chambers street, New York. Orders by mail, with the cash, will be promptly attended to, and with the same care as though the purchaser was present, if addressed as above to

D. K. MINOR, Agent.

A supply now on hand from the N. York establishment, by the single barrel, or larger quantity. For sale by

SAML. SANDS,
je 19 office of the Farmer, Baltimore

PORTABLE TUBULAR STEAM GENERATOR.

The undersigned *successors to the late firm of Bentley, Randall & Co.* are manufacturing, and have constantly on hand a full assortment of the above Boilers, which within the last few months have undergone many improvements: we can now with confidence recommend them for simplicity, strength, durability, economy in fuel, time, labor and room, to surpass any other Steam Generator now in use. They are equally well adapted to the Agriculturist for cooking food for cattle and hogs, the Dyer, Hatter and Tanner for heating liquors, to Manufacturers (both Cotton and Woollen) for heating their mills, boiling sizing, heating cylinders, &c., to Pork Butchers for heating water for scalding hogs and for *rendering lard*, to Tallow Chandlers for melting tallow by circulation of hot water (in a jacket,) to Public Houses and Institutions for cooking, washing and *soap making*, and for many other purposes for all of which they are now in *successful* operation; the economy in fuel is almost incredible; we guarantee under all circumstances a saving of *two thirds*, and in many instances *fully three fourths*—numerous certificates from the very best of authority can be produced to substantiate the fact. We had the pleasure of receiving the premium for the best Steam Apparatus at the Agricultural Fair held at Govanstown in October 1843.

Manufactory, McCausland's old Brewery, Holliday st. near Pleasant st., Baltimore, Md.

Dec. 6. tf RANDALL & CO.

WHITE TURKIES.

A few pairs for sale at $3 per pair. Also for sale in the spring, several kinds of Fancy Fowls, &c.

A pure bred CHINA SOW, about 1 year old, in fine order, at $15. SAMUEL SANDS,
ja 15 at the office of the American Farmer.

JAMES MURRAY'S

PREMIUM CORN AND COB CRUSHERS.

These already celebrated machines have obtained the premium by a fair trial against the other Crushers exhibited at the Fair held at Govanstown, Balt. co. Md. Oct. 18th, 19th and 20th, 1843, and the increased demand enables the patentee to give further inducements to purchasers by fitting an extra pair of grinders to each machine without extra charge. Prices $25, 30, 35, 40, 45.

ALSO, small MILLS, which received a certificate of merit, for $15.

I have also superior CUTTING BOXES, such as will bear inspection by either farmers or mechanics.

Also, Horse Powers, Mills, Corn Shellers, Mill and Carry-log Screws, small Steam Engines, Turning Lathes, &c. &c.

Also, a second hand Steam Engine, 16 horse power, and the works for two Saw Mills.

Any kind of Machine, Model or Mill-work built to order, and all mills planned and erected by the subscriber, warranted to operate well.

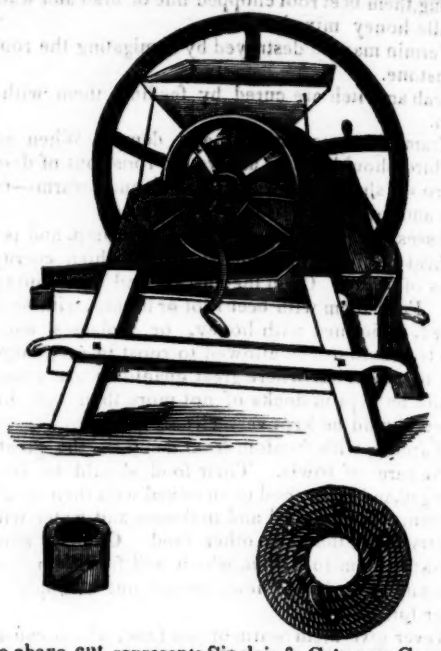
☞Orders can be left with J. F. Callan, Washington, D. C. S. Sands, Farmer office; or the subscriber,

Mr. Abner Linthcum, jr., and all Machinests are invited to a fair trial of Grinding against my Corn and Cob Crushers, and if I do not do more work, taking the power, quantity, and quality into consideration, I will give them my machine gratice.

Patent Rights for sale by the subsbriber.

o 8 JAS. MURRAY, Millwright, Baltimore.

SINCLAIR, JR. & CO'S CORN & COB CRUSHER.

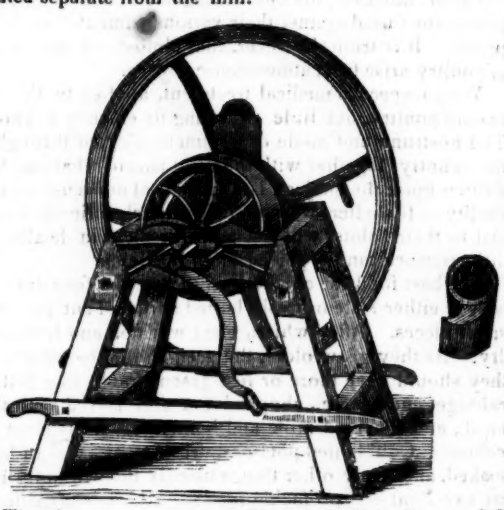


The above cut represents Sinclair & Co's new Corn Mill which is admirably adapted for plantation use, or as a Maryland planter says of them, "every planter having this useful machine becomes his own miller." They grind coarse or fine meal with equal facility, perfection and despatch, at the rate of 2½ or 3 bushels per hour.

When the screen is attached (as shewn in the centre of the cut) and fine meal is required to be ground, it will be necessary to drive the Mill by horse-power, (say 2 horses;) coarse meal for horses may be ground by 2 men with good success.

The grinding plates which are made of the hardest composition metal, will last about 2 years without renewing; after they are worn smooth new ones may be put on without difficulty. A feeder is attached to the axle which is intended to pass the grain into the plates at regular intervals. The feeder is important and obviates the difficulty and objection to Cast Iron Mills generally. Price, with one sett extra plates $40

☞ The feeder and grinding plate (as above) are represented separate from the mill.



The above cut represents Sinclair & Co's. Corn and Cob Crusher, which is admirably adapted for plantation use, the construction is very simple, compact, and not easily put out of order. The grinding plates are made of the hardest composition metal, which will last from two to three years. After they are worn smooth new plates may be substituted without difficulty; on the axle is attached a strong spiral knife, which cuts the cob in small pieces, preparatory to entering the plates. Price with one sett extra plates $30

☞The knife (as above;) the grinding plates similar to that of the Mill.

FARM FOR SALE.

The advertiser will sell the Farm on which he now resides, situated in Baltimore county, about 30 miles north of the city, and about 4 miles from the Susquehanna rail road, containing 100 acres of land, about two-thirds of the same is under good cultivation, the balance is well timbered; the fields lay well to the sun, and are well watered; there are a number of excellent springs and a sufficiency of water for a mill; there is a quantity of good meadow, and much more can be made; also a variety of choice fruit; a stone Dwelling House, 26 by 36 feet, 3 stories high, a log barn with stables and a threshing floor; and other conveniences. The whole of this property can be procured at a low rate for cash, or for notes on interest with good security or by way of exchange for property in the city. Enquire at this office. ja 1